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PREHISTORIC ART

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ARCHAEOLOGY "83"

OFFICIAL PUBLIC

Genuine Indian R

IRVIN, S. DOUGHERTY
P. O. BOX 733
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VOLUME XVIII NUMBER TWO 1983

PREHISTORIC ART - ARCHAEOLOGY '83

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GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

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COVER

"The Old Man" - A rare painted, incised and engraved human effigy hooded water bottle. A recent find from the bootheel area of Missouri. Collection of Bill Rowlett, Lafe, Arkansas.

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The specific objective of the society is to further the study and understanding of the history and artifacts of Prehistoric Man and to develop this by providing a medium of publication for related material and articles of interest by both professional and amateur archaeologists.

FAKE SELLERS BEWARE

By John Baldwin

The preservation of our national antiquities is being threatened by certain individuals engaged in selling Indian relics as a profit making endeavor, without regard for preserving their history. The sale of fake relics represents a big part of their livelihood either at auction where they are less likely to get caught or in private sell or trade deals. The availability of top authentic relics is dwindling and in order to make a living selling relics, the high profit is in selling fakes. For them to continue successfully selling this fake material, the fake sellers can not allow their buyers to become educated. These fake sellers must also not allow their opinions to be challenged. They must continually tell their buyer they know it all or they feel they will lose the buyer. As a result of reading several articles exposing facts about fakes, and other fake information apparently many of the fake sellers' clients have expressed dissatisfaction with relics they have purchased in the past. These clients are currently more cautious about buying and this is good.

I have recently been told by the major dealers of fake material that I must stop writing about fakes. I will not compromise my informative writing and what I feel is my chosen role in Indian relics. I have been severely chastized and an attack on my character has been a part of the fake sellers' program. Because of these personal attacks on me and derogatory statements aimed at several other major collectors (anti-fake people) I feel I must expose the techniques used by the fake seller and the reader can judge for himself whom to believe. I will expose some of the tricks and verbal sell jobs used by the fake sellers in their attempts to discredit true information and the facts about fakes.

Before telling how these people try to destroy the truth, I want to make some statements. I personally enjoy buying and selling Indian relics. I look on relics as prehistoric art and actively collect the best available examples of types that I am either knowledgable of or those that are of interest to me. I make it a point to document my relics and the research, documentation and publication of the relic's information has become as meaningful a part or more so than the relic itself. I own a successful business and do not need to sell relics to make a living. As I am very active in the relic world I often get the opportunity to acquire authentic relics for resale. I assume that the people I sell relics to want the same standards as I do. The relics I've sold I believe are just that, authentic, top quality Indian relics with provable histories. I've never sold anything I did not personally believe was authentic and am willing to stand behind anything I have sold or traded. I deal very few relics a year and any profit made is more than absorbed by the purchase of research books. Recent untrue verbal attacks have attempted to discredit these truths and the rest of this article will expose how the fake sellers are attempting to do this. I am not their only target. You as a buyer should be cautious and be aware of the line of rhetoric used to discredit the pro authentic relic collector. Hopefully this information will help you spot anyone trying to sell or trade fraudulent relics for personal profit.

The foremost program used by the fake sellers is to verbally discredit the writer and major collectors. I've been told, "You shouldn't write about fakes. You are stopping the young and new collector from buying our material." My answer to this is, "GOOD!" I'v had fake sellers tell me, "You sell more fakes than anyone." This of course is not true. It is important to understand why they say this. Their psychology is if they can make someone believe that an author who writes about fakes is selling fakes then his written information is untrue. If the fake sellers can sell you this idea then they can continue selling their fake relics unquestioned. Their idea is to discredit the honest in an attempt to make themselves look honest and make you believe that they are the authority you should listen to.

I've had the fake sellers tell me that Earl C. Townsend Jr.'s collections is half fake. Nothing could be further from the truth, but they are in hopes some of their clients will believe it and look to them for good advice. Which means if the fake seller tells you his fake is real then believe it and most important to him, buy it. When they make comments like, "I know who made the relics." And you challenge by saying "Townsend's relics can be documented and traced back before Payne and Moorehead." The fake sellers say, "Oh, they were making fakes then too." They will tell you challenging statements, such as, 'I know this old man that says he made this relic or that relic a long time ago." The fake sellers try to intimidate you by saying, "I'll bring the maker into court and have him testify that he made the relic." I'm sure they would use these same people to testify in court that their fakes were authentic or that they found the relic themselves or a hundred other far fetched and unprovable statements. Apparently there are some weird old dudes out there willing to seek recognition or for pay will claim all sorts of untruths. I'm also convinced some of the fake sellers and makers truely believe some of the old pictured relics are fakes. Here is an example! Last spring, *Prehistoric Art - Archaeology '82, Classics Issue,* published photos of the Townsend Eagle steatite great pipe. On the cover was a front view, on the back cover was a back view and in the mid-

dle of the journal were side and bottom views of the pipe. After the publication was mailed, hardly a month went by when several look alike fakes had been created using the detailed photos as a guide. I saw one of these look alikes at a meeting in Kentucky. It reportedly sold for many thousands of dollars. It was a good copy but will never fool anyone that has studied authentic specimens. As time goes by, I'm sure someone that made or watched someone make one of these look alikes or just heard these pipes were fake, will be of the opinion that the fake is the real one or the real one is the fake. Subterfuge and flip-flopping the truth are the fakers' and fake sellers' only weapons. They can't rely on documentation and truthful education. They must rely on half truths, lies and fancy merchandising sell jobs. A fake relic's information will always lead to a dead end; usually about the time it was made. Elaborate histories have accompanied some fakes, but if one researches these histories they will be dead ends. New, old looking tags and claiming the relic was owned by a known reputable collector is a common trick. The fake sellers know their clients will never check out the information.

Another of the fake seller's tricks, after viewing someone's collection is to go around saying, "Boy, so and so really scalded that guy." Maybe the collector told the fake seller he got his questionable relics from a top name and is lying. Probably the top name collector did indeed deal with this person; dealt honestly, with authentic relics and in reality had nothing to do with the fakes in the collection. The fake seller tells that the top name is responsible for the fakes in the collection. The fake seller feels he must establish himself as an authority in the eyes of others. Assuming and telling everyone that our top name collector sold or traded the so called fakes to said collector is an easy assumption for the fake seller to make or prefabricate because he is a dishonest person and feels everyone else is also. Where this has actually happened, the relic or relics in question were in fact never even seen by our top name collector. In several instances the material condemned by the fake seller was authentic. The lie, no matter where its origin, suited the fake seller's purpose of establishing himself as an authority.

Very few collectors are researched and studied as thoroughly as Gordon Hart of Bluffton, Indiana. Gordon's opinion on the relics that he is familiar with is thought of as the final word. When the fake sellers told me that Gordon has a lot of fakes in his collection, I knew that his stand against fakes was hurting their pocket books. Only people owning fakes or selling fakes could be against the Authentication Program. Gordon developed this program thru the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. The program is *not* a group of people set up to tell you or me if our relics are fake or not. It is a program to record the true information of known authentic relics; nothing more, nothing less. The fake sellers would have you believe it is a program of no value. Many are currently finding out that true value and documentation go hand in hand. Many are also finding that false information and dead end documentation is worthless. There is nothing that beats information that is corroborated by the name collectors.

I don't claim to know it all regarding fakes. I do know what works against fakes. Reputation and contributions to the relic world in a positive direction speaks for itself. Documentation, study and the sharing of the knowledge are the only defenses against fakes and fake sellers. The sellers and makers will fight all stands against fakes, as it is beneficial to their livelihood to do so. They will discredit the honest, lie about the truth and tell you someone (no matter who you look up to) sells fakes. The someone you look up to doesn't sell fakes. In reality the fake seller is saying I do sell fakes and my opinion won't stand up so I'll try and drag the closest authority down with me. The fake sellers have told me, "We are going to start writing articles too, so you better stop writing about fakes." I won't stop and I challenge them to write a non-malace non-liable, informative and comprehensive article. Most of all, I challenge them to stop selling fakes and they won't have problems of their clients returning bogus relics. Their reputations will improve and people will again respect their judgments. I think Townsend and Hart are favorite targets because they won't have anything to do with fakes. Townsend won't sell his authentic material to these dealers low enough for them to make a profitable living and Hart won't sell at all.

I want to end this treatise by disclosing that I've received a large quantity of letters thanking me for "FACTS ABOUT FAKES" that I've passed on in my writing. These letters and the positive comments I've received far outnumber the negative comments. I thank everyone for sending me fake and faker information and encourage you to continue to send fake information to me or your favorite editor. I promise to continue to expose the facts in my possession on fakes and fake sellers. I encourage you to help fight fakes and continue a program of non support toward those selling fakes and spreading false accusations. Please document true, traceable and known information about your relics and join me in a strong stand against fakes, fakers and fake sellers.

CASTILLIAN SPRINGS
TENN

TENNESSEE GREAT PIPE

This massive light green steatite effigy pipe was found in Tennessee at Castillian Springs. It is pictured actual size and, as can be seen in the photographs, it is unfinished. It is not drilled except for the starter hole in the top of the bowl. The features such as wings, legs, feet and beak are carved in place but not highly stylized. It is felt by some collectors that the art work done on many of the great pipes was done over a long period of time, with much calculation and planning before being completed. The reasoning behind this train of thought is the fact that many unfinished specimens are highly polished and show signs of being used over a long period of time. This rare relic was originally collected by Edware Payne.

Collection of Julian Gentry, Danville, Kentucky

FIFTH SPIRO CAMEO

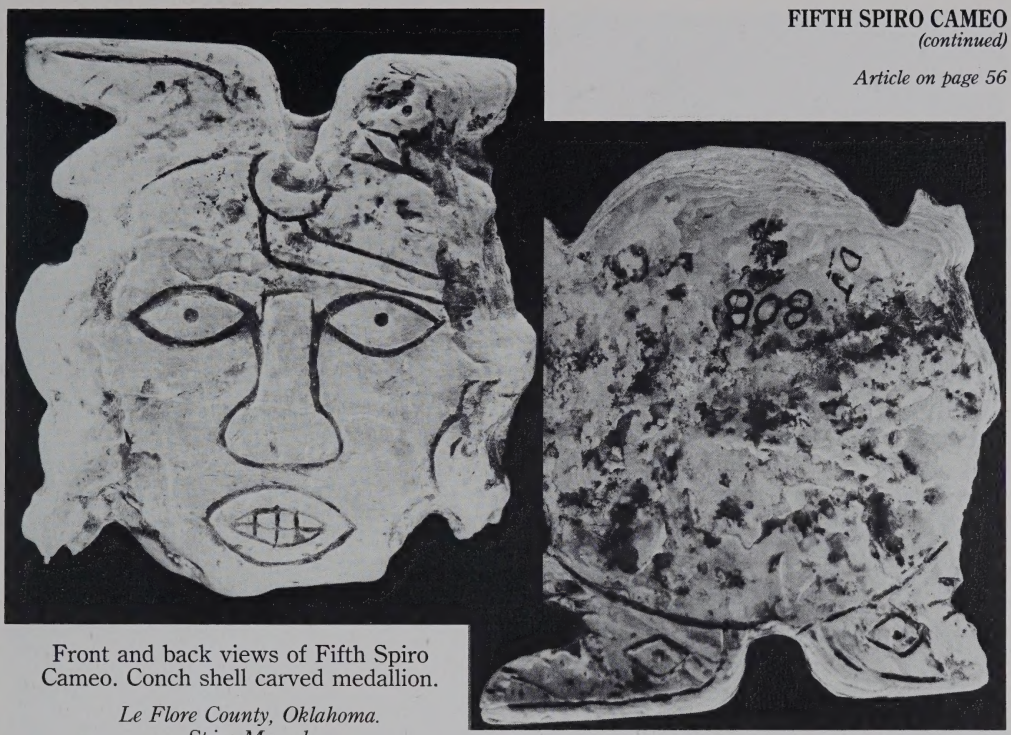
By John Baldwin

PLATE 85. — SHELL CAMEOS (Diameters 1 19/16, 1 11/16 and 1 9/16 in.)
Three of four shell cameos and drawings of the four.

Spiro Mound, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

The three pictured and the four diagram drawings of Spiro Mound Cameos are a reproduced page from the book; "The Spiro Mound" by Henry W. Hamilton, 1952, page 109. The corresponding written material reads: "SHELL CAMEOS. Three cameo-like objects are carved from shell (P1. 85). Each bears a human face carved in bas-relief. There were originally four, and it is said that they were found in a box of cedar about 4 inches square with a top of mica. The box was fragile with age, so the workers tore off the mica top, removed the shell pieces, and threw the remainder into the dump. It is understood that these were found in one of the smaller connected mounds. Recently the owner of the three illustrated, H.M. Trowbridge, came into possession of the fourth piece. Some bits of mica still adhere to the surface which give support to the contention of the diggers that these cameos or medallions were found under a mica top. The heads are in pairs, representing in each pair a man and a woman. In one pair the forelock hangs to the right, in the other to the left. The features of the men are much coarser than are those of the women and in each example, the man has a single line dropping straight from the center of each eye to the chin. These lines probably indicate a narrow paint decoration. Line drawings, by Mr. Trowbridge, of all four cameos appear below them."

Article on page 56



Front and back views of Fifth Spiro Cameo. Conch shell carved medallion.

Le Flore County, Oklahoma. Spiro Mound.

Drawing of what the original carving is believed to have looked like.

Fifth Spiro Cameo, Spiro Mound, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

FIFTH SPIRO CAMEO

The study of these cameos gives what I believe is a first hand look at what the Spiro people looked like. Basic interpolated features such as eyes, nose, mouth and ears, represent real features as they were seen by the Spiro artist. The hair design and use of ear spools is a classic Spiro trait representative of that culture. The hair-lock on the forehead may be just that, or it may represent a perishable relic or a painted decoration. The four cameos appear to be carved on flat discs of shell. How they were worn or used is a puzzle. They are all about an inch and a half in diameter which would indicate the carved face is about one inch wide and high. I personally do not get a male, female indication from viewing the faces.

Collectable Spiro Mound material is hard to almost impossible to acquire. Most of the excavated material was recognized by our major museums as being very desirable and consequently they collected as much of it as could be acquired. The Spiro mound group consisted of only three small mounds and one large mound. Consequently, there will be no more material other than what was originally dug. Some Caddo material is similar as the time period is the same. Caddo ear spools are in many instances impossible to differentiate from Spiro ear spools. Some FAKE carved shell Spiro look alikes such as small gorgets and classic style Spiro effigy pipes are and have been made, but these are mostly sold to the non-studied and naive collector and pose no problem. Years ago several of the long round pipes with high round bowls were FAKED, however these too are easily recognized by anyone studying true Spiro material. Authentic Spiro relics are highly prized and usually represent prehistoric art at its highest and finest degree.

The fifth Spiro Cameo was excavated or retrieved by Robert E. Bell, then of Marion, Ohio. He acquired it in 1935 or 1936. It was then given to Dr. E.R. Bondley of Marion, Ohio. From Bondley it went to Dick Johnson and then Jack Hooks of Ohio. Kevin Pipes of Pigeon Forge, Tennessee acquired it on behalf of Tommy Beutell of Tuckasegee, North Carolina. Mr. Beutell traded it to Dan Stroud of East Ridge, Tennessee and I have since made a trade with Mr. Stroud. This is what has happened to it since 1935. We know that it was under ground from about 1000 A.D. until 1935. How wonderful it would be to know of its travels prior to the day when its original owners decided that the most important thing they could do with it was to preserve their culture by placing it with their departed. The group of people that owned it in modern times are a Who's Who of relic collectors, perpetuators and preservors of fine prehistoric art. Its original owners surely wanted or knew that it would help make their culture live forever. The study of their history and the exposing of these photos is the fulfillment of the prophecy of their cultural perpetuation. Let that be evermore.

The fifth Spiro Cameo is 2-1/4 inches wide by 2-3/8 inches high. It was created from a very large conch shell and when originally fashioned was larger. It was prehistorically polished with its edges broken away indicating that it was used over a long priod of time. Unlike the other four; the face is the entire relic. It is drilled vertically and shows wear indicating that it was suspended as a single bead. It resembles the other four in every detail except for the head dress it displays. Was this a copper head dress? Similar head gear was carved on other Spiro effigies.

The two photographs, front view and back view, clearly show the engraving that has survived the ravages of time. By using the engraved features of the other four and by extending the broken areas of this cameo to a reasonable extension, the drawing was produced. This drawing gives what we feel is a relatively accurate picture of the original carving.

Look Spiro in the face and see what I see; people who wanted to be remembered as the great culture they were. Look Spiro in the face and hope they and we are remembered 1000 years from now.

The second week in May, a business trip to the East Coast afforded me the time to visit the fine display of prehistoric Indian relics at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Several displays there feature Spiro Mound material. Much to my surprise, the four shell cameos that I had just written about were on display. The study I had done on them left me with the feeling that they were in private obscurity and their close examination would be a privilege I would not enjoy.

After viewing these four cameos, I add three observations to the previously written text. First; they are much smaller than I imagined. The dimensions given are correct, however in bulk and appearance they are one-third the size of the fifth cameo. Second; the back sides are flat discs and none show any attempt of perforation for suspension. Third; their art work, style of carving, exact feature duplication and creation feature parallel to the fifth cameo, convinces me that one artist made all five relics.

John Baldwin

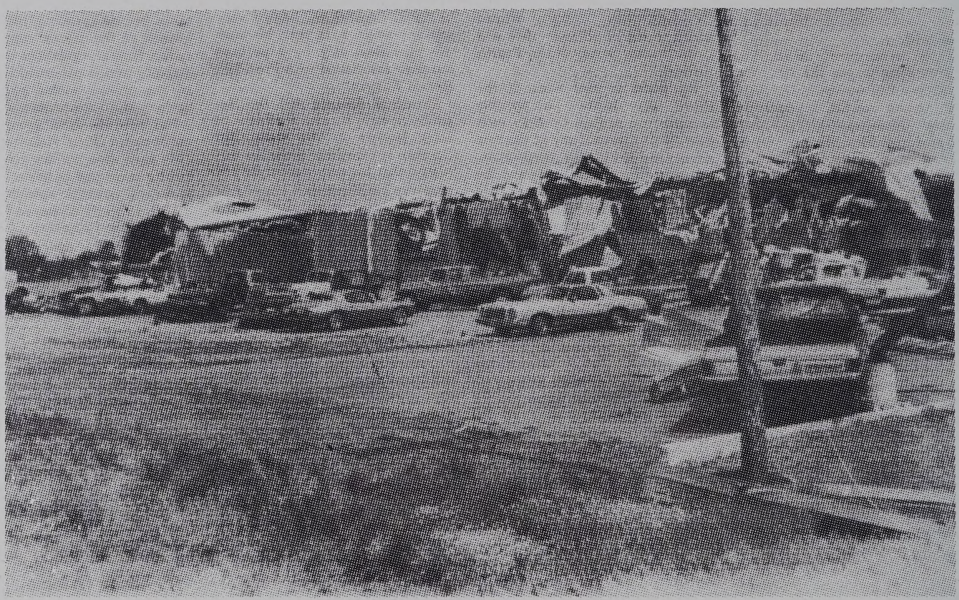
These two shell gorgets representing the form referred to as a "bird man" were found in a burial in Polk County, Tennessee. The larger gorget was placed on top of the smaller one indicating that the smaller one was made and worn last. There is no doubt that the same artist created both relic masterpieces.

Collection of William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania.

TIMES-DEMOCRAT

best interest of Tunica County. .Always remembering that Tunica means 'the people'

Office 38674 THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1983 Box 308 Court St. Tunica MS. 38676 Telephone (601) 363-1511 FIFTEEN CENTS



Jack Roberts Chevrolet Buick dealership was damaged when a tornado touched down at 10:05 o'clock Saturday, May 14th. Damages are estimated to be over $1,000,000. In addition to the three-year old building, approximately 30 new vehicles were destroyed.

Mr. J.L. Powell, Sr., night watchman, and Mrs. Powell were injured during the storm and were taken to Tunica County Hospital.

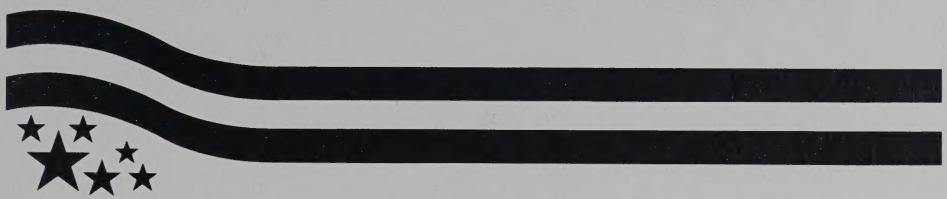
Debris was found as far east as Prichard, about five miles away.

Mr. Jack Roberts, owner of the dealership, expects clean up and rebuilding to take six to eight months.

No other damage was reported in the County.

Tornado hits Jack Roberts Chevrolet

(Reproduced from the front page of the May 19, 1983 issue of the Tunica Times-Democrat.)



JACK ROBERTS CHEVROLET-BUICK
HIGHWAY 61 BOX 97
TUNICA, MISS. 38676
PHONE 363-1331 MEMPHIS 525-2110

PREVIOUS ISSUES DESTROYED

First, I want to make it perfectly clear this picture and article are by no means a solicitation on my part for any business and it is not intended as such. On the night of Saturday, May 14, 1983, at 10:03 P.M., winds of tornadic volicity destroyed my place of business known as Jack Roberts Chevrolet-Buick,Inc. For the past 13 years the facilities were always used for free storage of the surplus publications known as "The Redskin" and "Prehistoric Art".

I wish to take this means to notify you that we were able to salvage just a very few of the past issues. The remaining issues we have to sell will be offered on a first come first serve basis. It has been decided that we will not send more than one copy of any remaining issue to any one person. By that we mean, for example, only one copy of "The Dovetail Special Issue" or only one copy of "The Copper Special Issue", etc. This will give everyone an equal opportunity to complete their sets should they wish to do so. We are very sorry so much of our inventory was lost (approximately 90%) and each member owes a great gratitude of thanks to Tommy Tucker and Mark Waggener who risked their safe keeping to recover what copies they could.

The sale of back issues were a vital means of additional revenue for the continuing operation of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. and the loss of these dollars will be a hard blow to overcome.

Now would be a perfect time for each loyal member to make a personal contribution to the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. It would be most graciously appreciated. We will acknowledge every donor who steps forth with a contribution no matter how large or small. The amount will not be shown but each person will be given special recognition in future issues. If you feel you would like to donate any amount please send what you feel comfortable with to Mr. Tommy Tucker, Jr., P.O.Box 1256, Tunica, MS, 38676. Mark it special donation.

Thank you,

Col. Jack C. Roberts

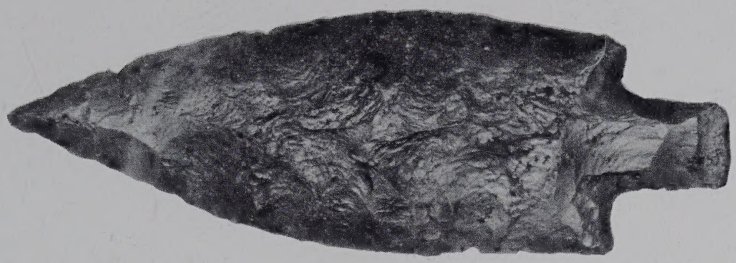
CHEVY MAKES GOOD THINGS HAPPEN . . . FOR YOU

The cream of the crop. These exceptionally fine Southern Indiana Pine Tree points are made from varieties of Indiana and Kentucky flint.

Sailer Collection, Paoli, Indiana

A classic Dovetail made from Harrison County, Indiana flint. This specimen is 6½" in length.

Sailer Collection, Paoli, Indiana



A gray hornstone stemmed point from Knox County, Indiana. This piece measures 5" in length.

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

Seven outstanding adze and chisels from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Arkansas. They range in size from 5" to 8" in length.

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

Collection of Irvin S. Dougherty, Fremont, Indiana

THE V.E. LADD CHACHE

By Irvin S. Dougherty, Fremont, Indiana

Mr. Dougherty has been kind enough to share a most interesting and valuable anecdote concerning the history of the Turkey Tail Cache featured on pages 62, 64 and 65. The following is the story of the cache as it was related to Irvin S. Dougherty by the finder, Paul Smith.

"I was quail hunting with a friend in the fall (no year given) when I crawled under a barbed wire fence into a fully plowed field. This was after some hard rains and the furrows washed down.

I started to walk across the field to get to a weed field and noticed some pieces of flint. They seemed to be in a line with one of the furrows so I traced them back to the source and found these "flints" had been hit by the plow and some were broken. My friend and I dug the remainder out of the earth and picked up some of the broken ones.

They were buried in 5 or 6 rows in a rectangular shape, standing on end with a point down and the next one point up.

A few were broken so badly we never picked up the broken pieces, but I gave my friend ten or twelve for helping me pick them up and dig them out and we went ahead with our quail hunting."

This is the story as told to me by Mr. Smith. I located these by a call from a friend of mine Mr. Lewis Bowles, druggist of Paoli, Indiana, who also hunted relics with me and had a small collection.

Mr. Smith had brought them to his drug store to show them and Mr. Bowles bought two from him and another collector from Louisville, Kentucky bought one. When I arrived at the store, Mr. Smith refused to sell any more and said he intended to make a chandelier out of the rest of them and hang it in his living room.

I was really sick because I couldn't obtain even one.

Soon afterward, my father-in-law, Mr. V.E. Ladd moved from Toledo to Paoli and he hunted up Mr. Smith and after promising to give him a photograph of the cache, bought all that were still in possession of Mr. Smith.

I and Paul Smith later hunted up his quail hunting friend in hopes of obtaining the "ten or a dozen" that he had but he couldn't remember what had happened to them or where they might be. Then I purchased from Mr. Bowles the two he had and made a trip to Louisville, Kentucky and traded an axe for the one the collector there had and I gave the three to Mr. Ladd.

Later when Mr. Ladd sold his collection, I obtained the entire cache from him. I now have 51 and the basal end of another. Of the cache 14 have some restoration and some have some slight plow damage. Counting the 52 that I have and the "ten or twelve" not recovered along with probably two or three so badly broken the finder never picked up the broken pieces there must have been around 65 in the initial cache.

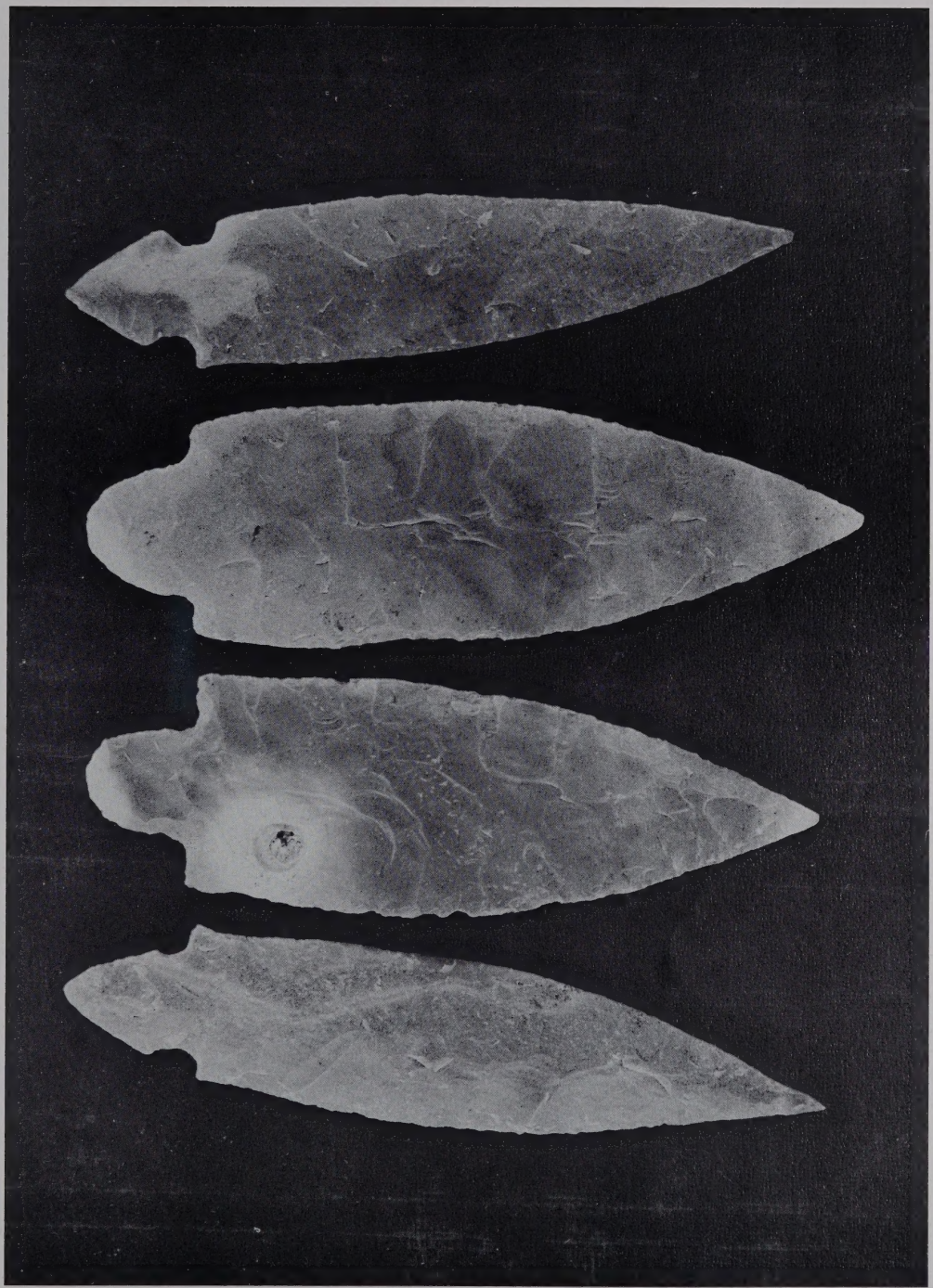
I went back to the place where they were found and hunted for the broken pieces left but found nothing.

They were found not on or near any known campsite and are all Harrison county, Indiana material, several showing the white outside layer of the nodules at both tip and base. These pieces were evidently never used after manufacture as the edges are still sharp and raw.

About half of the cache has the typical Turkey Tail base and the rest are rather short stemmed tang with typical Turkey Tail blade.

Somewhere there are "ten or a dozen" of these fine examples of the same type from the same cache that may show up some day some place.

NOTE: The photographs featured do not show the entire cache. The picture on page 62 shows a group of 39 of the pieces and the pictures on pages 64 and 65 show another 8 of the pieces which represent the finest of the cache.



EX DR. T. HUGH YOUNG GREAT PIPE

These three steatite great pipes display the variety of effigy forms fashioned by their prehistoric creators. By studying the known authentic examples, one soon gets a feel for prehistoric art not present on the FAKES being carved today. These pipes all have known, traceable histories and have authentication papers verifying that history.

Collection of Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

THE FORT ANCIENT CULTURE - A PEOPLE OF TRANSITION

by Steve Hart

The Fort Ancient people of the upper Ohio River valley were an interesting and varied culture, as they bridged the period form late Woodland to early Historic times. These people either coexisted with or drove out the late Ohio Hopewell, possibly so early as 1000 A.D. They inhabited lands now comprising areas of southeastern Indiana, southern Ohio, northern Kentucky and northwestern West Virginia. Their culture was produced by a gradual cultural shift as later Woodland peoples were influenced by Mississippian complexes whose sphere of influence radiated out from the core Cahokia towns in the St. Louis area. Hence, the Fort Ancient people were the dominant cultural phase in the eastern Ohio Valley until approximately 1650 A.D., when they and their lifestyle disappeared.

The Fort Ancient culture is named after a huge hilltop stone fort (Fort Ancient), located several miles southeast of Lebanon, Ohio. This fort has been shown to be primarily of Hopewell origin and habitation, but early arhaeologists believed it to be of Fort Ancient derivation. These people lived primarily on the low fertile plains and terraces that bordered the large rivers of the region, often times with in view of the Hopewell hilltop forts. Early settlements were heavily influenced by Mississippian traits. A single row of houses was arranged in a circle facing an open central plaza. In later stages, villages contained as many as three rows of houses with populations as large as 1,500. These towns were often bordered by wooded stockades as Fort Ancient people were always concerned with defense from invading hostile factions.

Through the increasing influence of the Mississippian people to the west, the Fort Ancient's developed an agriculturally oriented society; an economy based on corn, beans, squash and sunflower seeds, and a diet supplemented with fish and game as well as berries and nuts. The raising of corn in sufficient quantity is probably the most significant reason for their settlements on fertile river terraces. They used large mussel shells, which were perforated for hafting, as their hoe type implements. This contrasts with the large flint hoes used by the lower Ohio River people three hundred miles to the west, for the cultivation of corn and beans. The Ohio people used bows and arrows for hunting as well as for defensive purposes and small triangular flint "warpoints" are common field finds even today. Many of their points are serrated, very much like the Cahokia gem points of Illinois and Missouri. Typical flint tools were triangular and ovoid flint knives, expanded base single and double pointed flint drills as well as occasional Hopewell flint flake knives. Characteristics of Fort Ancient sites are the great amount of bone tools and implements. Awls were fashioned from various mammals and bird bones. Deer ribs were used as weaving instruments. Bone fishhooks were common and some of these were highly carved and engraved. Antler harpoons with one or more barbs were used to catch or spear fish as fishing was a major food producing industry.

The Fort Ancient people did not ceremoniously bury their dead as did their earlier Woodland counterparts; again a typical trait of the Mississippian influence. Their deceased were rested in semi-formal cemetaries, in low mounds within the village, or within village/house midden collections. Their mounds were formed by placing burials on top of existing graves and then covering these over with earth. Due to long periods of village inhabitation, these burial sites were oftentimes stacked with numerous graves. Early burial practices typically provided for a flexed type of burial position. Later Fort Ancient dead were buried in a fully extended form. Bundle burials and cremations were also relatively common.

Few grave goods are found except in the case of shamans or medicine men burials. These offerings were typically bone, mussel shell beads and pendants, cannel coal objects, copper ornaments, sandstone and Ohio pipestone pipes, as well as shell tempered pottery.

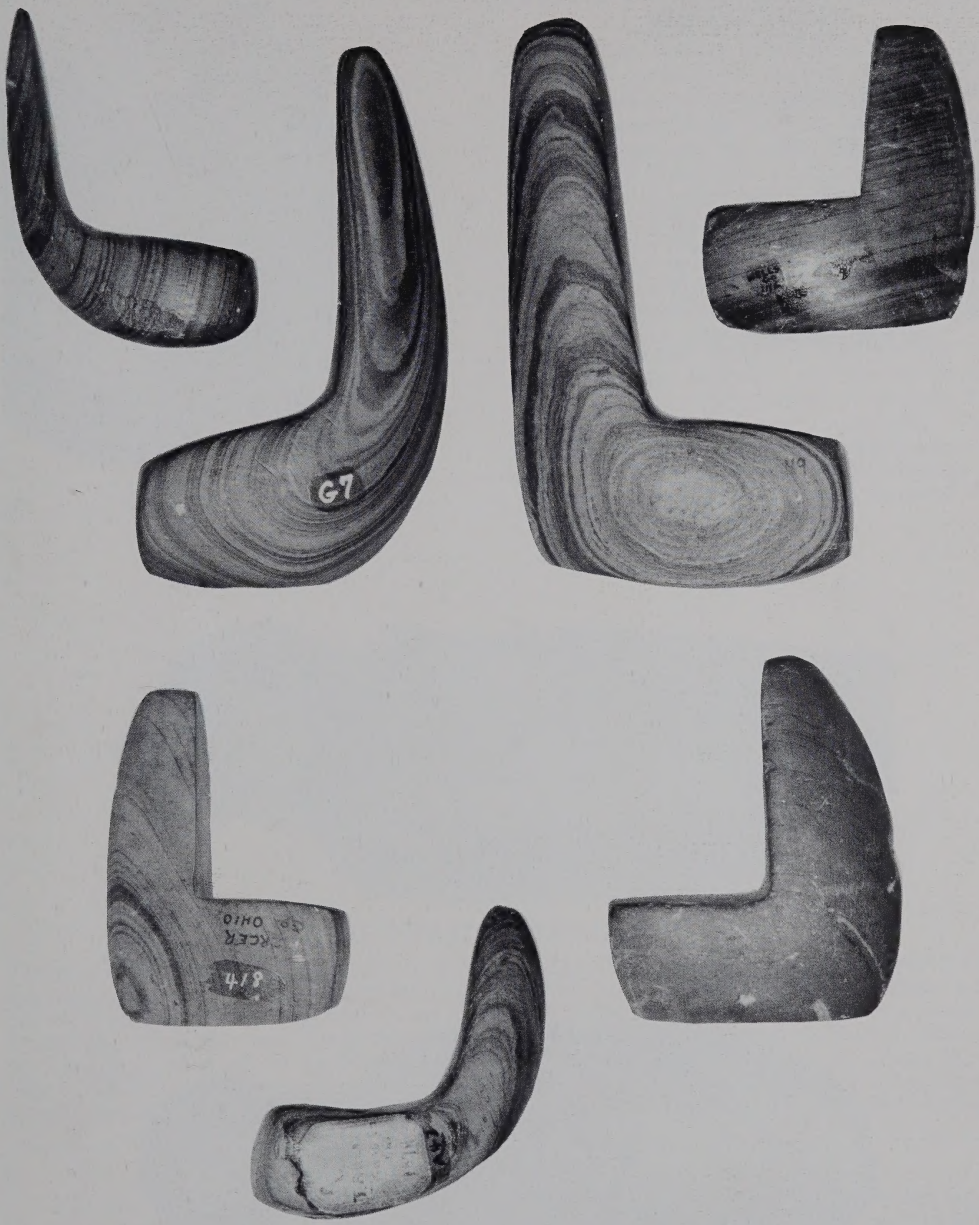
On several of the sites that have revealed historic trade goods (1600 A.D. and later), there are definite signs of influence of the "Southern Cults." This symbology was probably an influence of religious ideas and teachings emanating from the south late in the sixteenth century. Characteristics of these Southern Cult traits are engraved shell gorgets having either the "weeping eye" or rattlesnake design, carved conch shells, copper lizards and effigy pipes with southern symbologies. It is believed that the Fort Ancient people did not actually make contact with European traders and missionaries, but this theory is strictly speculation. European trade goods found in Ohio and West Virgina graves were probably obtained from Indians who were in contact with white settlements along the east coast. By the time the Europeans reached the upper Ohio Valley area, the population of the Fort Ancient people had been depleted significantly, through epidemic diseases transmitted along eastern Indian trade routes and losses through warfare with invading groups from outside the region.

The "Weeping eye" face (page 69) is a classical Fort Ancient artifact displaying the Southern Cult influence. The face is slightly more than three inches long by two and one-half inches wide and is made of light-brown Ohio sandstone. The back of the face carries Dr. Gordon Meuser's inscription "Found in 1840 by Levi Wilson. Scioto Co., O. 2890/5." This is truly a work of prehistoric art. Thanks for listening.

Weeping Eye Human Face of the Fort Ancient culture. Found in 1840 by Levi Wilson in Scioto County, Ohio.
Collected by Dr. Gordon Meuser, Columbus Ohio.

These five blades all have the inscription "Presented by M. Dickson - 1933. From mound 5½ miles N.W. of Havana Ill., Fulton County. One of five - Site #21"

Collection of Gordon Hart, Buffton, Indiana

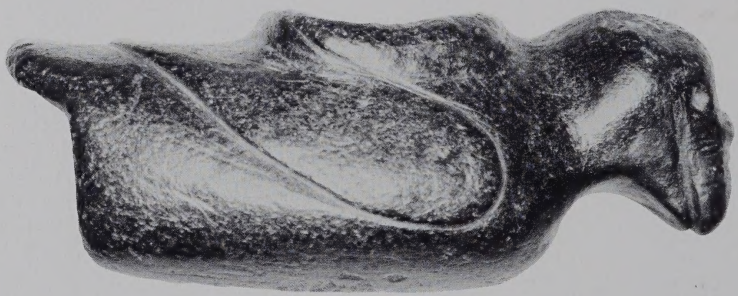


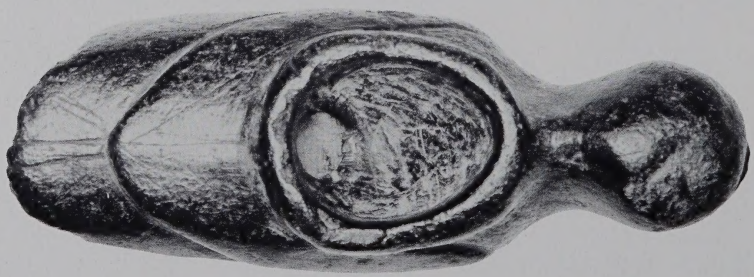
Seven fine and rare "L" or Geniculate type bannerstones. All were created from banded slate and display the contrast banding that made this material so popular.

Collection of Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana

PAYNE COLLECTION STEATITE EFFIGY PIPE

This five inch range steatite bird effigy pipe was originally part of the massive Edward Payne collection. Although this relic was made by the same cultures that made the massive steatite pipes, the smaller ones are not referred to as great pipes. They certainly are not any less desirable as a highly valued and collectible relic, as can be seen here in the side, top and head view photos. The art work on this relic is simple but gets the message across as to what it is with maximum effectiveness.





Collection of Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

Collection of John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan

J-10 CIRCLE CENTER - TURKEY TAIL

J-10 is the Genuine Indian Relic Society, certificate of authenticity register number. The papers for this relic were signed for at the 1980, Columbus, Indiana society meeting. This turkey tail and a mate one inch longer were found in Fulton Co., Ohio. They were originally collected by Mr. Harry Horning of Easton, Pennsylvania. David Currie, then residing in New Jersey, collected the Horning relics. In 1966 the two turky tails went to Bloomfield Hills, Michigan as part of the Owen Davis collection. This information is the relic's known historic record.

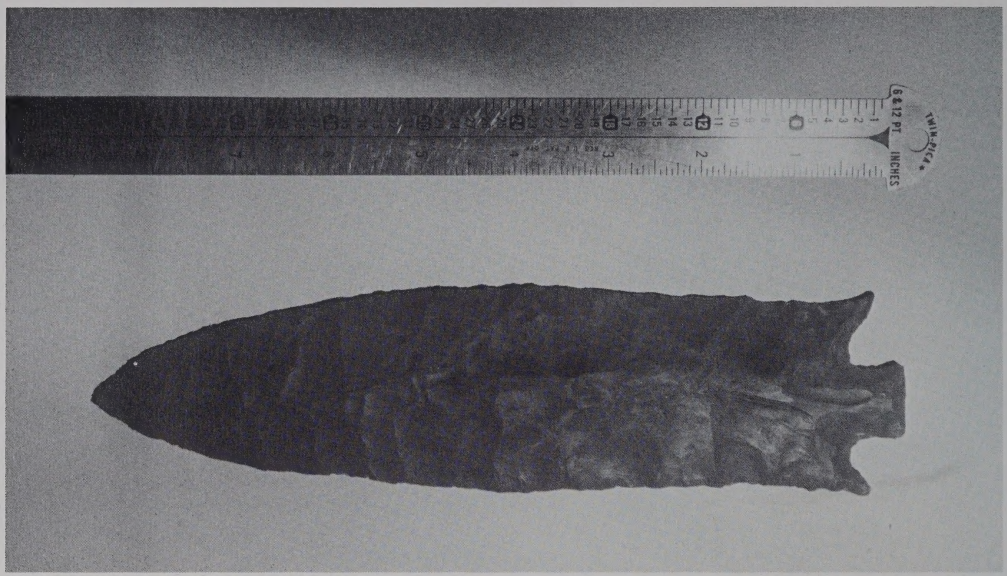
The prehistoric record of this fine flint can only be guessed at. Both it and its mate display the center core of the Indiana Hornstone flint from which they were fashioned. This specimen is five inches long and wears its circle of brown, blue quartz, and tan flint center circle in the middle of the blade. It is assumed this feature was deliberate.

J-9 7 INCH FLUTED CLOVIS

The gray hornstone material that this 6 and 7/8 inch long fluted clovis type point was created from has aged a light brown. It was authenticated as number J-9 in 1980 by the Genuine Indian Relic Society's authentication committee at the Columbus, Indiana meeting. The point was found in Benton County, Tennessee. It was originally collected by Jim Johnson of Worthington, Ohio and then spent many years in the Norman Grogitsky, Dearborn, Michigan and the Owen Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan collections. This point is one of only a few fluted points in this exceptionally long length range. It displays the straight across base feature and has no historic damage.

EDITOR'S NOTE

I've used the Genuine Indian Relic Society's authentication numbers as part of the description of these relics. Many believe that this Society's authentication program is used to tell people whether they have fakes or not. This is NOT true. The program is a function to RECORD the true and known FACTS about known authentic stone Indian relics, nothing more, nothing less! A non documented relic is worthless in value as archaeological information no matter how fine it is.



This Dover flint Etley point was found in March, 1979 in Hardin County Tennesee. It is 9" in length by 2¼" in width.

Collection of Jeff Wilkes, Savannah, Tennessee

This Adena blade was found on the Tennessee River in Hardin County. It is 7 1/8" in length and 3 1/8" in width and is fashioned from a white flint with a touch of pink.

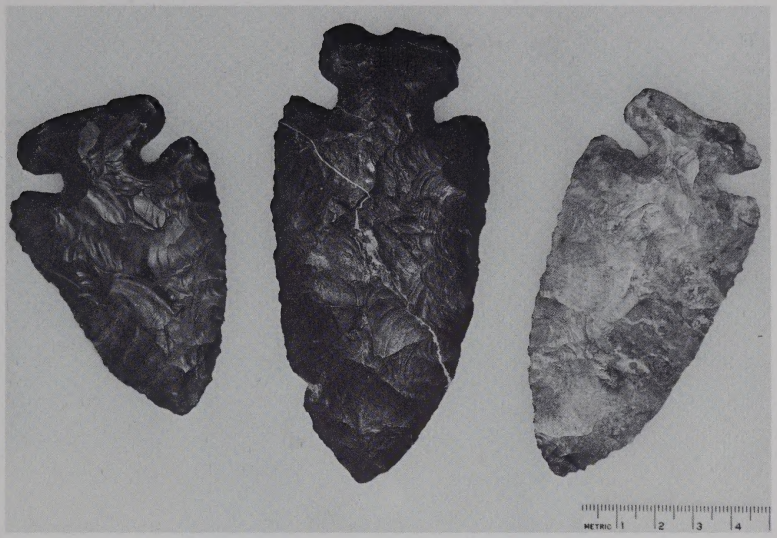
Collection of Jeff Wilkes, Savannah, Tennessee

A rare combination of beauty, symmetry and workmanship is exhibited in this truly breath taking example of prehistoric art. The Dovetail is 5" in length and is fashioned from gray hornstone. Found in Union County, Kentucky.

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

Five black drills from Ohio and Indiana. The center deep notch drill is from Columbus, Ohio and is 1¾" x 5¼".

Collection of Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana



Three Archaic Thebes type spears. Left & center: black Mercer flint.
Right: Coshocton blue flint. The center point is 2¼"x4¾"

Collection of Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana

A group of five fine granite celts.

Formerly of the Dr. Gordon Meuser Collection of Columbus, Ohio

Three fine Ohio pipes.

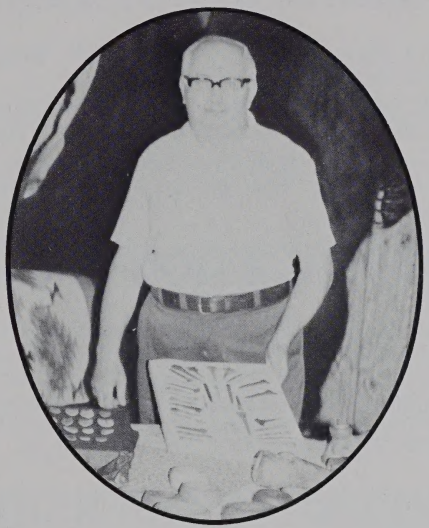
Collection of Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio

The above photograph features a variety of Ohio relics. One Adena birdstone fashioned from Ohio pipestone and seventeen various Ohio pipes representing the Hopewell, Glacial Kame and Fort Ancient cultures.

Collection of Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio

(These photographs were offered for publication by Mr. Shipley at the Columbus, Indiana meeting on April 17, 1983)

IN MEMORIUM



Max Shipley
705 S. Ogden Ave.
Columbus, Ohio
May 2, 1915 - April 18, 1983
Charter Member
and
Member of The Board of Directors
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

PRINTING CORRECTION

RE - The Birdstone Issue. The photograph at the bottom of page 35 should have been printed at the top of page 44. The photograph at the top of page 44 should have been at the bottom of page 35. We apologize for this printing error. You may want to mark your copy, noting the shape types in their proper place.

John Baldwin, Editor

MEETING NOTICES

John Baldwin's Father's Day Meeting — June 19. West Olive, Michigan — 6041 Lakeshore Drive. Information: John Baldwin 616-399-6035.

Lincloln, Illinois — July 10 — VFW Hall. Information: George Hoke 309-837-3619, Ed Onken 309-968-6443. Hosts: Ed Onken — George Hoke — Larry Van Bibber

Owensboro, Kentucky — August 6 & 7 — Executive Inn. Information: Art & Kathy Gerber 812-547-4881. Reservations: Out of State 800-626-1936, Kentucky Residents 800-482-8480.

AUTHENTICATION PROGRAM

The Genuine Indian Relic Society's Authentication program is now eleven years old. Our permanent files of documented authentic artifacts have become invaluable for research and study purposes. We urge everyone to document outstanding and well known relics so that the true information can become a permanent and factual part of history. This program has proven to be the strongest and most effective vehicle against fakes. For more information write the chairman of the Authentication Committee. GORDON L. HART, 760 No. Main St., Bluffton, IN 46714.

1983 SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

Dues in the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc., for the year 1983 are now due. We urge your timely remittance as your Society's publication depends on you for the funds necessary to meet printing and mailing schedules. Please send your check or money order payable to the Society in the sum of $10.00 to our Treasurer, Tommy Tucker, Jr., P.O. Box 1256, Tunica, Mississippi 38676. We ask you to consider a $12.00 active or voting membership, with one time $10.00 initiating fee, or $25.00 or more sustaining membership in the Society. We also ask you to enlist a new member or give a subscription to a friend interested in Indian relics.

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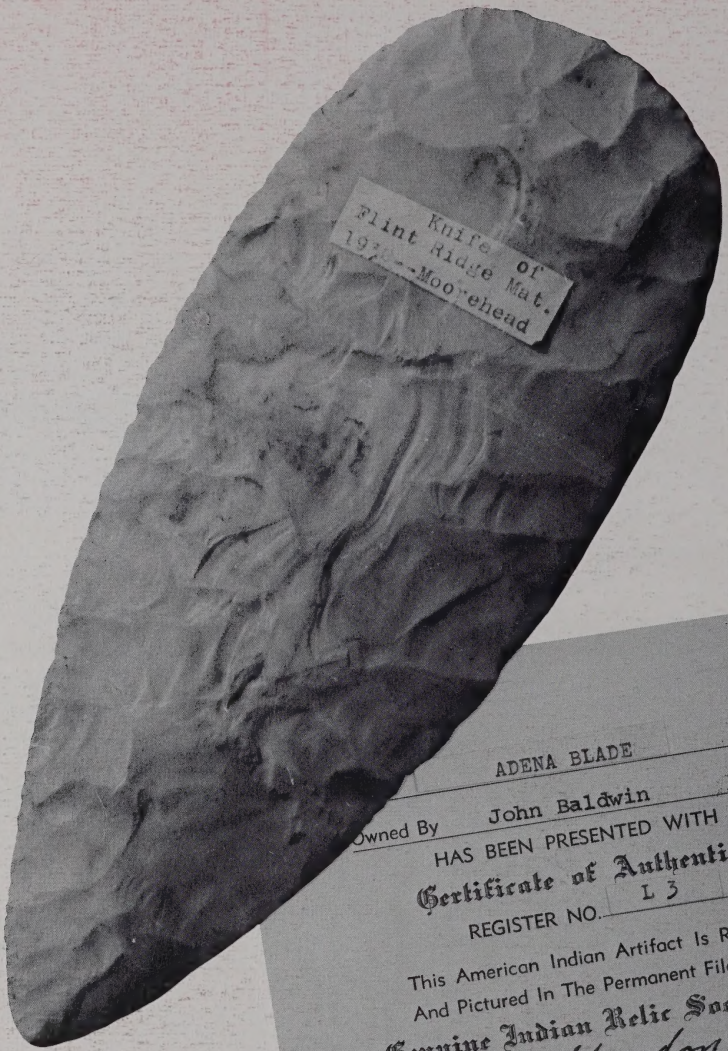

ADENA BLADE

Owned By John Baldwin

HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH A

Certificate of Authenticity

REGISTER NO. L 3

This American Indian Artifact Is Registered
And Pictured In The Permanent Files Of The

Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

Gordon Hart

Chairman Authentication Comm.